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Cultural itinerary of the Río grande de la Magdalena: technical-scientific strategy to face the climate crisis

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[Itinerario cultural del Río grande de la Magdalena: estrategia técnico-científica para enfrentar la crisis climática]

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Abstract

The objective of this article is to address the importance of the Río Grande de la Magdalena (RGM) as a cultural itinerary and its relevance in the governance and management of water in the context of the climate crisis. A set of reflections is presented on how the recognition of environmental values, the deterioration in water quality, hydrosocial conflicts and social activation constitute a technical-scientific strategy. The methodology was exploratory, that is, the RGM documentary universe was identified and analyzed. With the review of secondary sources, environmental problems of water quality were identified and hydrosocial conflicts were analyzed. As a result, it is highlighted that the recognition of the RGM as a cultural itinerary and its potential declaration as World Heritage can be catalysts to improve governance, social participation and knowledge management in the macro-basin. Not only is the historical, cultural and environmental importance of the river highlighted, but social activation and scientific research aimed at facing the challenges of climate change are also promoted. The need for

a holistic approach that integrates technical, scientific and community aspects to address hydrosocial conflicts and improve water quality is highlighted for the sustainability of the RGM. © 2024 Universidad Nacional de Colombia. All rights reserved.

Author keywords

climate change; governance; Magdalena River; social participation; water conflicts

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Uses and conceptions of water as a vital element in the indigenous reservation "La Victoria" of the Piapoco and Achagua ethnic groups: transit from the nomadic to the sedentary

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Abstract

The community of the indigenous reserve "La Victoria" has lived a stage of transition and ambiguity for more than 40 years, due to the change from nomadic to sedentary life, an issue that has exacerbated practices alien to it, making it difficult to configure a sense anchored to the territory, such as the intervention and imposition of

technical-scientific knowledge through the design, construction and management of the current raw water distribution system. Due to the above, this article seeks to describe the circumstances of the community in terms of its relationship with water for consumption and propose the alternative of community aqueducts as complex mechanisms that communities develop around the need for access to water, being of great importance for its popular character and the articulation of complex aspects of human relations with the environment in which they live. © 2024 Universidad de Jaen. All Rights Reserved.

Author keywords

Community Aqueduct; Deterritorialization; Nomad; Sedentary; Territory

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The community of the indigenous reserve "La Victoria" has been established for 40 years, due to the change from nomadic to sedentary life, making it difficult to configure a sense anchored to the territory.

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